

COAHUILA: Saltillo, April, 1880, *E. Palmer*, no. 2119. SONORA: May, 1851, *Thurber*, no. 365. BAJA CALIFORNIA: San Jose del Cabo, March-June, 1897, *Anthony*, no. 330; margins of ditches, Maleje, June, 1887, *E. Palmer*, no. 11.

This variety has no distinctive character except its pubescent hypanthium and fruit, but, as indicated by the specimens cited above (all in the Gray Herbarium), it has a distinctive range. Typical *G. parviflora* ranges from Washington and Oregon to South Dakota and Illinois and southward to Utah, Arizona, Sonora and Texas. All of the collections seen from north of Texas and Alabama have strictly glabrous fruit, with the exception of Bush's no. 7738 from Missouri, cited above, and a transitional specimen from Denver, Col. (Aug. 11, 1910, *Eastwood*, no. 31), which has glabrous and sparingly pubescent fruit in the same spike.

Morphologically, the relation of var. *lachnocarpa* to the typical form is analogous to that of *Gaura induta* Wooton & Standley to *G. glabra* Lehm., or that of *Oxybaphus glaber*, var. *recedens* to typical *O. glaber*.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

SHRUBS OF INDIANA.¹—Mr. Charles C. Deam's work here mentioned is unusual in several respects. Shrubs, as a category, are rarely treated apart from the trees of the region in which they occur. The justification of such a treatment rests, of course, on its convenient limitation of numbers rather than upon any more natural taxonomic basis. As the same author in this instance has already published an excellent work on the trees of his state, his present publication forms an appropriate companion volume.

In this work there are included 143 species and many varieties. The keys are frankly artificial, but their alternatives appear to be clear and well chosen. The illustrations are full-page plates and represent all the species treated. They are from pressed specimens, reproduced in exceptionally good half-tones. This type of illustration is rarely satisfying, but Mr. Deam's unusual skill in the selection and preparation of his specimens, combined with manifest care on the part of the photographer, the half-tone artist and the pressman, has resulted in a series of reproductions possessing an excellence which leaves little to be desired. Habitual and foliar characters are surprisingly brought out. Even the "gesture" of the plants is preserved better than could have been anticipated from pressed material.

¹ Charles C. Deam, *Shrubs of Indiana*. Publication no. 44 of the Indiana Department of Conservation. 351 pages, 148 plates. Imperial 8vo. Indianapolis, December, 1924.

The limited number of species treated permits fuller description, more detailed statement of range and more copious comment on habit and uses than are usually found in floristic works.

Mr. Deam's well known diligence in the exploration of his state, in which he has traveled over 50,000 miles for botanical purposes, gives his work a high degree of completeness. It will be found a useful volume of reference far beyond the limits of Indiana.

The treatment of the genus *Salix* was contributed by Mr. Carleton R. Ball, the well known willow-specialist of the Department of Agriculture.

The scientific nomenclature is that of the International Rules. Vernacular names, actually in use, are given, but the perpetuation or manufacture of artificial "common names" is wisely avoided.—B.L.R.

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